UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/365
3 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 107 of thge provisional agenda*

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	2
II.	PROGRESS	5 - 13	2

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

best copy available

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The General Assembly, in its resolution 43/135 of 8 December 1988, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing the proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family.

2. Acting on the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/407 of 23 August 1989), the General Assembly, in its resolution 44/82 of 8 December 1989, (a) proclaimed 1994 as the International Year of the Family, with the theme: "Family: resources and responsibilities in a changing world"; (b) endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year, as contained in the comprehensive outline of a possible programme of the Year (ibid., sect. IV); and (c) designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as its co-ordinating body for the Year. It also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

3. The task of preparing a full draft programme of action for the Year is, particularly in its substantive aspects, extremely complex and delicate, requiring a wide range of consultations, with the concerned intergovernmental bodies, Governments, United Nations agencies and bodies and non-governmental organizations. To date, as indicated in section II of the present note, an insufficient number of Governments have made their views known to enable the Secretariat to prepare a representative programme reflecting a wide gamut of the opinions and concerns of Member States. In view of the foregoing factors and the fact that the Commission for Social Development, which is designated as the preparatory body for the Year, will be meeting from 14 to 22 February 1991, the draft programme now under preparation by the Secretariat will be submitted first for consideration by the Commission and then submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

4. The present note is therefore limited to progress achieved in the preparations of the programme of action and related matters.

II. PROGRESS

5. In February 1990, the Secretary-General invited suggestions on the preparation of a draft programme for the International Year of the Family. As at 1 July 1990, a total of 24 Governments, 1/ 21 intergovernmental organizations, 2/ 13 from the United Nations system 3/ and 17 international non-governmental organizations 4/ have responded. As indicated above, this is a very small sample, especially where Member States are concerned, and additional initiatives are therefore under way to increase the number of responses so as to ensure an adequate basis for formulating the programme to be considered by the Commission for Social Development.

6. Follow-up actions with Governments are being made directly with contact points in ministries, as well as through the regular channel of permanent missions at

Vienna and New York. Consultations have already started with a selected number of international non-governmental organizations. Non-governmental organization Committees on the Family at Vienna and New York, as well as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) non-governmental organizations Standing Committee, have already begun work on preparations for the Year.

7. Contacts have been established with agencies and organizations of the United Nations system with the purpose of developing a system-wide co-ordinated approach and actions. In this context, the Secretary-General intends to establish an ad hoc inter-agency group at the technical level for the period covering the Year.

8. A number of research institutes are being identified to co-operate with the United Nations in collecting and disseminating appropriate information on their work relating to the family.

9. Specific measures on public information activities are being jointly considered by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Office at Vienna/Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs (see para. 6 of Assembly resolution 44/82). These will form an integral part of the draft programme of action for the Year. Meanwhile, a poster and other information materials on the Year have been widely circulated.

10. In addition, the Secretary-General has made a number of organizational arrangements. They include:

(a) Designation of a Co-ordinator for the Year. The function has been assigned to the Director of the Social Development Division of the United Nations Office at Vienna;

(b) Establishment of an organizational secretariat for the Year within the Social Development Division;

(c) Within the United Nations Office at Vienna, a task force on preparations for the Year, composed of representatives of various substantive units, has been in operation since early 1989.

11. The Secretary-General intends to make budgetary provisions for the preparation of the Year in the draft programme budget for 1992-1993. All possible efforts will be made to obtain extrabudgetary resources for the implementation of specific activities related to the Year.

12. Negotiations have also begun with Governments and other sources regarding the temporary loan of experts and consultants to work closely with the Secretariat on specific family-related issues.

13. In the preparations for the Year, due attention is being paid to the work of the Human Rights Committee, in particular relating to article 23 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (see General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex) which concerns the protection of the family and the rights and responsibilities of spouses. Attention is also being given to Economic

and Social Council resolution 1980/67 of 25 July 1980 and its annex, which set out guidelines for international years and anniversaries, subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in its decision 35/424 on 5 December 1980.

Notes

1/ Austria, Bahrain, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Federal Republic of, Finland, Kuwait, Lesotho, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Zaire, Holy See.

2/ Andean Development Corporation, Arab Monetary Fund, Asian Development Bank, Bank for International Settlements, the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic and Social Development in Asia and the Pacific, Commission of European Communities, Co-operation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, Court of Justice of the European Communities, European Economic Community, European Communities, Inter-American Children's Institute, Inter-American Development Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Islamic Development Bank, Nordic Council, Organization of African Unity, Organization of American States, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Organization of the Islamic Conference, South Pacific Commission.

3/ Economic Commission for Africa, United Nations Population Fund, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, World Meteorological Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, World Food Council, United Nations Development Programme.

4/ Fundación Prodefa (international secretariat), HelpAge International, International Catholic Child Bureau, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, International Confederation of Midwives, International Council of Jewish Women, International Council on Management of Population Programmes, International Council on Social Welfare, International Federation of Business and Professional Women, International Social Science Council, League of Red Cross Societies and Red Crescent Societies, NGO Committee on the Family (New York), Secretariat for Laity and Family Life, Soroptimist International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Future Studies Federation, World Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/366
S/21419
31 July 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH
AND FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 32 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 31 July 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cambodia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith, for your information, the statement dated 23 July 1990, of His Excellency Mr. Khieu Samphan, Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs and President of the Democratic Kampuchea party.

I should be very grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 32 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith
Permanent Representative

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

READEX FICHE

ANNEX

Statement dated 23 July 1990 of the Vice-President of Cambodia in charge of Foreign Affairs, President of the Democratic Kampuchea party

1. One of the fundamental principles of the Charter of the United Nations clearly spells out that all countries, small or big, must enjoy equal rights and that the people of each nation must enjoy the right to self-determination, free from any outside interference or coercion. This is a sacred principle which all countries in the world, especially those Member States of the United Nations, must faithfully and unconditionally adhere to and implement so that good relations among nations as well as international peace and security can be maintained.

2. Cambodia, an independent and sovereign country and a full-fledged Member State of the United Nations, has always adhered to and implemented faithfully the above-cited principle of the Charter.

The Cambodian people have never committed any act of provocation, aggression and interference in internal affairs against other nations and peoples, near or far.

The Cambodian people must enjoy their inalienable right to self-determination and to decide their own internal affairs, free from any outside interference or coercion, the same right enjoyed by all other peoples in the world.

3. Nevertheless, on 25 December 1978, Viet Nam, itself a Member State of the United Nations, mobilized several hundreds of thousands of troops to launch its war of aggression against and occupation of Cambodia, which has lasted nearly 12 years now. During the past nearly 12 years, the Hanoi authorities and their puppets have committed genocidal acts and have sown immeasurable devastation, ruin, sorrow and suffering to Cambodia and her people. The First World War and the Second World War together lasted eight to nine years. How much destruction and ruin did they cause, and how high was the toll of human lives? The world community and history have already expressed their horror at the destruction, ruin and human toll caused by both world wars. The world community can certainly imagine the extent and scope of the genocidal crimes and the devastation and ruin imposed on Cambodia, a small and weak country with also a small population, by the Hanoi authorities and their puppets during the past nearly 12 years of their war, which is going on with no end in sight yet. The horrors of the crimes and devastation caused by their war in Cambodia far exceed those in the history of Cambodia, of the world and of mankind.

Hence, the world community is able to judge the just cause of the Cambodian people's struggle, whose objective is the survival of their nation as an independent and sovereign country within her territorial integrity and for their sacred right to self-determination.

By the same token, the world community has also been able to see that the Cambodian people and nation have the right and the full capability to decide their own destiny.

4. It is known to all that the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia has not only denied the Cambodian people their right to self-determination, but has also ruthlessly trampled upon the sacred principles of international law and the Charter of the United Nations. It has also threatened the peace, security and stability of South-East Asia, the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large.

That is why the world community has vigorously condemned the Vietnamese aggressors for the past nearly 12 years. The United Nations General Assembly has, over the past 11 years in a row, condemned them and called upon them to withdraw unconditionally all categories of their forces from Cambodia and to respect the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people free from any outside interference or coercion.

Yet, the Hanoi authorities continue very stubbornly to pursue their war of occupation of Cambodia and to commit genocidal crimes against the Cambodian people. They have trampled upon the United Nations resolutions and have not heeded the repeated call of the international community. They have even gone so far as to carry out all kinds of manoeuvres aimed at legalizing their war of aggression and liquidating the Cambodian patriots who are fighting against them for the right to self-determination of Cambodia and her people. This is indeed a scheme of the Hanoi authorities, a big "thief, calling stop thief".

If a country were allowed to trample at will upon the rights of other peoples and countries in disregard of international law, the principles governing relations among States as contained in the United Nations Charter, what would become of the international order?

5. Therefore, how can the war of aggression and occupation waged by the Hanoi authorities and their puppets in Cambodia be resolved? There must be a comprehensive political settlement in conformity with international law and the principles of the United Nations Charter. The key elements are as follows:

(i) As the aggressors, the Hanoi authorities must withdraw all categories of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia;

(ii) The vital role of the United Nations in the whole process of verification and control during the whole process of the comprehensive settlement;

(iii) The role to be played by the four Cambodian parties in the search and the implementing of the comprehensive agreement. Only with the four Cambodian parties can there be genuine national reconciliation in conformity with international law and the United Nations Charter especially the principle of the respect for the right to self-determination of the people of each country.

6. The fact that the National Government of Cambodia (NGC) and the Cambodian National Resistance (CNR) under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk have been able, in their national liberation struggle, to win successive victories over the past nearly 12 years clearly testifies that they have enjoyed the support of the Cambodian people. Needless to say, without such support it would have been impossible to win those victories.

A just and fair settlement of the Cambodian problem in conformity with the principles of the respect for freedom and democracy can only come about on the basis of the right of the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny, to choose their own leaders free from any outside interference or coercion. Only the Cambodian people can judge who are good or bad through free and fair elections.

Here, in the spirit to put an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression as soon as possible with an equitable settlement, to remove any suspicion and not to allow any one Cambodian party to be advantaged, the National Government of Cambodia and the Cambodian National Resistance have called for the presence of an international peace-keeping force and an international control mechanism of the United Nations in Cambodia with a mandate for the verification and control of the whole process of the comprehensive settlement.

Furthermore, the fact that the NGC and CNR have gone so far as to accept the puppet régime installed in Cambodia by Viet Nam as one party in the settlement process reflects the righteousness and integrity of the NGC and CNR, who want genuine national reconciliation, real peace and security for the Cambodian nation and people. Actually, that régime is a régime of traitors who have sold their nation, an illegal régime that can claim no legitimacy.

7. The overwhelming majority of the peoples and governments in the world have, during the past nearly 12 years, provided successive support to the Cambodian people's struggle, defended the legal seat of the National Government of Cambodia under the leadership of H.R.H. Samdech Norodom Sihanouk at the United Nations, and called for the withdrawal of all the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia. This is not only a just stance but also an important contribution to defending the United Nations Charter and international law as well as the peace, security and stability of South-East Asia, the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large. This will guarantee that the United Nations Charter and international law will prevail over the law of the jungle.

The Cambodian people, in their present efforts in the struggle, have no other objective than to defend their right to live as a people and a nation with their own national honour and dignity, their own customs and ways of life and their national cultural heritage in an independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia within her territorial integrity, and to be able to exercise freely their right to self-determination. By their struggle, the Cambodian people have also actively contributed with the countries and peoples of South-East Asia, the Asia-Pacific region and the world at large to safeguarding the peace, security and stability of the regions of South-East Asia and Asia-Pacific and of the world.

The Cambodian people would like to take this opportunity to express their deep and everlasting gratitude to the peoples and Governments of ASEAN, of the Asia-Pacific region and in the world for the justice they have done to the Cambodian people.

The Cambodian people would also like to appeal to them to continue to provide that support until the Vietnamese war of aggression be put to an end through a comprehensive settlement in conformity with the spirit and principles of the United

Nations Charter of opposing the aggression and of respecting the right to self-determination of the people of Cambodia free from any outside interference or coercion. They will thus contribute in safeguarding peace, security and stability of South-East Asia, the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/367
S/21427
2 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 35 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Minister of Japan on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under item 35 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoshio HATANO
Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of
Japan to the United Nations

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement issued on 2 August 1990 by the Chief Cabinet Minister of Japan on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

The Government of Japan deeply regrets that, at dawn on 2 August local time, Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait territory.

The Government of Japan, watching the development of the situation with great concern, demands the immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces. It strongly hopes that the issues between Iraq and Kuwait will be settled peacefully, through dialogue and without the use of armed forces.

UNITED
NATIONS

A S

General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/368
S/21426
2 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND
FRENCH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Items 71, 142 and 144 of the
provisional agenda*
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
GOOD-NEIGHBOURLINESS BETWEEN
STATES
PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES
BETWEEN STATES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-fifth year

Letter dated 2 August 1990 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text, in English and French, of the statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 71, 142 and 144 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario SCIALOJA
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

ANNEX

Statement by the Twelve States members of the European Community on the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait

The Community and its member States have followed with apprehension during the last weeks the increase in tension in the dispute between Iraq and some Arab countries. They have welcomed the diplomatic efforts that the Arab countries and the Arab League itself were deploying and refrained from any stance and initiative in order to preserve such initiatives from any interference.

Following the breakdown of talks held at Jeddah under Arab auspices, the Community and its member States are now gravely concerned at the latest development in the dispute and, in particular, at the military aggression carried out by Iraq against Kuwait, which is not only a hostile action to a neighbour country, but also a dangerous threat to peace and stability in the region.

The Community and its member States strongly condemn the use of force by a member State of the United Nations against the territorial integrity of another State; this constitutes a breach of the Charter of the United Nations, and an unacceptable means to solve international differences. They therefore fully support the resolution adopted today by the Security Council.

The Community and its member States call upon all Governments to condemn this unjustified use of force and to work for an early re-establishment of the conditions for the immediate resumption of peaceful negotiations. In this light, they ask for an immediate withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait territory.

The Community and its member States will keep the matter under review and are ready to consider further initiatives.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/369
3 August 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 121 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993

Report of the Secretary-General

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 1992-1993 is submitted in accordance with the budget process set forth in annex I to General Assembly resolution 41/213 of 19 December 1986. By paragraph 1 of that annex the Secretary-General is required to submit, in off-budget years,

> "an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:
>
> "(a) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;
>
> "(b) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;
>
> "(c) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;
>
> "(d) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources".

2. The first programme budget outline (A/43/524) was submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-third session in 1988 and pertained to the biennium 1990-1991. It was prepared at a time when the reforms mandated by the General

---

* A/45/150.

Assembly in its resolution 41/213 were being put into place. It was thus in a large measure influenced by the retrenchment exercise and incorporated the post reductions that had been proposed by the Secretary-General in the revised estimates submitted to the General Assembly (A/C.5/43/1/Rev.1) and in compliance with resolution 41/213. It was further based on the premise that the programme of activities that would be undertaken in 1990-1991 would be defined by the scope and content of the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, extended to 1991. In their respective reviews of the outline, both the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/43/929) and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination 1/ stressed the developmental nature of the exercise and the need for it to be applied with flexibility, in accordance with resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 of 21 December 1987.

3. As regards the present outline, it relates to a biennium that follows a period during which the administrative reforms set in motion by resolution 41/213 have been put in place. It also covers the first biennium within the framework of the new medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6), which the General Assembly will be called upon to review and approve at its current session.

4. The present outline, after consideration and decision by the General Assembly, will guide the Secretary-General in the preparation of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The outline, however, is not a preliminary programme budget. As a preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium, it is general in nature and attempts to establish, within the framework of the medium-term plan, broad resource projections developed at a high level of aggregation. However, the development of a proposed programme budget requires detailed programming and the review and establishment of requirements at the lowest level. In addition, the outline and the programme budget have different starting-points - the initial appropriations as regards the outline, and the revised appropriations as regards the proposed programme budget - which makes the outline and the subsequent programme budget not susceptible to automatic comparison.

5. The proposed outline is framed by the medium-term plan as proposed by the Secretary-General and taking into account the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination. In its review of the outline for the preceding biennium, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had expressed the view that the Secretary-General should exercise the best possible discretion to anticipate changes in programme activities to be introduced during the year in which the outline is considered, taking into account intergovernmental discussions of the proposals which are likely to modify the existing mandates (A/43/929, para. 3). That discretion has been exercised in the preparation of the present outline.

II. PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE OF RESOURCES TO ACCOMMODATE THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME OF ACTIVITIES DURING THE BIENNIUM

6. The preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium 1992-1993 amounts to $1,996.1 million. This estimate is $21.5 million, or 1.1 per cent, higher in nominal terms than the

initial appropriations of $1,974.6 million for the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as may be seen below:

	Millions of United States dollars
Preliminary estimate for the biennium 1992-1993	1 996.1
Initial appropriations, 1990-1991	1 974.6
Difference consisting of:	21.5
(a) Non-recurrent items, 1990-1991	(95.8)
(b) Delayed growth, 1990-1991	1.4
(c) Recurrent resource growth, 1992-1993	(2.5)
(d) Non-recurrent resource growth, 1992-1993	118.4

7. The table presented at the end of the document provides further information on the preliminary estimate. It is presented by major programme of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (see A/45/6) and contains a comparison of the preliminary estimate for the biennium 1992-1993 with the initial appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991. It displays information on both the nominal and real rate of growth.

8. The cost factors used in establishing this preliminary estimate are the same as those on which the initial appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 were approved. The resource base of the preliminary estimate and the growth measured against it have been calculated at 1990-1991 prices. The same assumptions have been used regarding inflation, rates of exchange and standard salary costs as those upon which the initial appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 were approved by the General Assembly, thus providing a basis for comparison with the approved programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991. 2/ No attempt has been made in the outline to forecast inflation for 1992-1993. It is anticipated that, as was the case for the previous outline, the General Assembly will, when taking a decision, take into account the updated forecasts for inflation for the next biennium and the latest available rates of exchange.

9. In methodological terms, the difference between the initial appropriations and the preliminary estimate results from the following adjustments to the initial appropriations: (a) deducting non-recurrent items contained in the appropriations (i.e. resources pertaining to activities that were envisaged for 1990-1991 only); (b) adding the delayed impact of growth (i.e the full biennial costs of continuing activities for which in 1990-1991 only partial provision was made in the budget); (c) adding recurrent resource growth in 1992-1993; and (d) adding non-recurrent resource growth in 1992-1993. The growth in 1992-1993 has been expressed using the

same assumptions regarding inflation, rates of exchange and standard salary costs as those upon which the initial appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 were approved.

III. PRIORITIES, REFLECTING GENERAL TRENDS OF A BROAD SECTORAL NATURE

10. Following consideration of the outline for the biennium 1990-1991, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination 1/ and the General Assembly, in paragraph 11 of its resolution 43/214, requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Committee. In that report (A/44/272), it was suggested that the point of departure for the establishment of priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature should be the medium-term plan and its revisions (ibid., para. 49). It was further recommended that the requirement that priorities in the outline should reflect general trends of a broad sectoral nature be applied flexibly as it was conceivable that some developments which may engage the United Nations on a priority basis may be intersectoral in nature while others may be of utmost significance but limited to a fairly narrow area (ibid., para. 51).

11. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, at its twenty-ninth session, considered that the report represented a first step in the direction of re-examining the question of priority-setting in its broader contexts, taking into account the need for in-depth analysis of such related issues as mandates and sources of funding. At the same time, it noted that it did not have time to fully consider this very complex issue and decided to transmit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session for consideration. 3/ The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in its first report on the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, 4/ expressed agreement with the suggestion that the point of departure for the establishment in the programme budget Outline of priorities reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature should be the medium-term plan and its revisions. The General Assembly, in section II, paragraph 4, of its resolution 44/194 of 21 December 1989, requested the Committee to complete its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session. The question of priority-setting is indeed a complex one and the issues raised and the recommendations made in the report of the Secretary-General remain to be fully addressed.

12. The introduction to the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (A/45/6, introduction) states that the priorities of the United Nations must naturally derive from the ideals of the Organization as expressed in the Charter and other authoritative instruments. Priorities should also reflect the consideration that the objectives are such that multilateral action is demonstrably important to their achievement. The introduction goes on to state that in this framework, the peace-making and peace-keeping activities of the Organization will obviously be of the highest priority. So will the enhancement of the well-being of all those who constitute, in the words of the Charter, "the peoples of the United Nations".

13. In respect of the outline and the subsequent programme budget, and within the context of priorities identified in the introduction to the proposed medium-term plan, the focus is on issues related to peace-making, Africa, international drug control and the environment and development.

IV. REAL GROWTH, POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE, COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS BUDGET

14. In the preparation of the preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium 1992-1993 the initial appropriations are used as a starting-point. The legislative actions that the General Assembly may take at its forthcoming session and that have been anticipated in the preliminary outline are therefore being treated as growth. In the preparation of the proposed programme budget, the revised appropriations to be approved by the Assembly at its forty-fifth session will be used as a starting-point. The legislative actions that are being anticipated in the preliminary estimate will have become part of the revised appropriations and would not therefore be treated as growth in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The growth rate included in the outline and the one that will be presented in the proposed programme budget are thus arrived at from a different starting-point.

15. The rate of real growth is projected at zero per cent, as may be seen from the table at the end of the present report. This represents an order of magnitude that, in broad terms, is intended to take into account anticipated legislative action that is likely to result in reductions relating to the question of Namibia, offset by increases for activities related to Africa and international drug control for which legislative action is also anticipated, and to peace-making and the environment and development. In terms of overall staffing levels, no significant change from the present level has been foreseen although redeployments, abolition of existing posts and creation of new ones, resulting primarily from the anticipated changes referred to above, are expected.

16. Total 1992-1993 growth anticipated in the preliminary estimate comprises non-recurrent resource growth of $118.4 million and recurrent resource growth of minus $2.5 million. These amounts are displayed in the table contained in paragraph 6 above. Real growth consists of the negative amount of recurrent resource growth ($2.5 million), together with an amount of $2.5 million in respect of the delayed impact of anticipated new posts (in accordance with existing methodology only partial provision is made for new posts). The resulting real growth (recurrent resource growth plus delayed growth) amounts to zero in percentage terms.

17. Non-recurrent growth is preliminarily estimated at $118.4 million, compared to $95.8 million in the current biennium. The anticipated increase is essentially due to continuation of capital expenditures in respect of projects that have already been approved.

V. SIZE OF THE CONTINGENCY FUND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE OVERALL LEVEL OF RESOURCES

18. For the current biennium, the Secretary-General proposed that the rate of 0.75 per cent be adopted for the contingency fund on the understanding that the Assembly should continue to keep under review the appropriateness and adequacy of this level. In paragraph 6 of its resolution 43/214, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/43/929, para. 34), approved a contingency fund of $15 million, which, in round terms, represented 0.75 per cent of the preliminary estimate at 1990-1991 rates. Of this amount, $1,879,500 of 12.5 per cent was drawn down at the forty-fourth session, leaving a balance of $13,120,500 remaining. In accordance with paragraph 4 of Assembly resolution 44/200 B of 21 December 1989, a report on the use and operation of the contingency fund based on the experience gained in the implementation of the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 will be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session. Pending further experience, there would appear to be no reason to recommend for 1992-1993 a contingency fund of the size different from the one recommended for 1990-1991, namely 0.75 per cent.

Notes

1/ See Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-third Session, Supplement No. 16 (A/43/16), part two.

2/ Ibid., Forty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1) and 6A (A/44/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

3/ Ibid., Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16), paras. 271-275.

4/ Ibid., Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2).

Table. Preliminary estimate of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993 at 1990 rates and analysis of the rate of real growth

(Millions of United States dollars)

Major programme in proposed medium-term plan	Initial appropriation 1990-1991	Nominal budget growth		Estimates for 1992-1993				
		Resource changes	Rates of change (percentage)	Total estimates	Non-recurrent items (resources)	Non-recurrent items (percentage)	Adjusted real growth (resources)	Adjusted real growth (percentage)
I. Maintenance of peace and security, disarmament and decolonization	135.9	(5.2)	(3.9)	130.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	1.6
II. Implementation, codification and progressive development of international law	37.8	(0.2)	(0.5)	37.7	0.7	1.8	-	-
III. International co-operation for economic and social development	10.4	0.8	8.0	11.2	-	0.3	1.1	10.5
IV. International economic co-operation for development	211.5	2.4	1.1	213.9	3.1	1.5	0.7	0.3
V. International co-operation for social development	18.6	3.0	16.2	21.6	1.1	5.9	2.8	16.1
VI. Regional co-operation for economic and social development	216.3	0.9	0.4	217.2	0.2	0.1	2.2	1.0
VII. Human rights, fundamental freedoms and humanitarian affairs	68.8	0.3	0.5	69.2	-	-	0.7	1.0
VIII. Public information	87.2	(0.1)	(0.1)	87.1	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.6
IX. Conference services	401.7	-	-	401.8	3.6	0.9	1.4	0.4
X. Administrative services	468.3	40.2	8.6	508.5	105.1	22.4	8.0	2.0
XI. Activities or costs not in the medium-term plan	318.0	(20.8)	(6.5)	297.2	0.7	0.2	(19.5)	(6.2)
Preliminary estimates for 1992-1993	1 974.6	21.5	1.1	1 996.1	118.4	6.0	(0.0)	-

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/370
13 September 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-fifth session
Item 121 of the provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE EFFICIENCY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly

Report of the Secretary-General

1. As requested by the General Assembly in paragraph 14 of its resolution 44/200 A of 21 December 1989, the present report provides a compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the Assembly, together with information on relevant reviews carried out over the past five years, on the understanding that the decisions of the Assembly relating to those mandates remain valid.

2. Those bodies dealing with administrative and financial matters subsidiary to the General Assembly are listed in alphabetical order in the table, which summarizes their establishing legislation, current composition and references to relevant reviews undertaken since 1985. The present mandates of these bodies are detailed in annex I and the substance of any such reviews carried out within the past five years is contained in annex II.

---

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

Table

Administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly

Title and mandate	Current membership	Relevant reviews
Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions [General Assembly resolution 14 A (I)]	16 E	Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)
United Nations Administrative Tribunal [General Assembly resolution 351 A (IV)]	7 E	Administration of justice in the United Nations (A/41/640)
Board of Auditors [General Assembly resolution 74 (I)]	3 A	-
Committee for Programme and Co-ordination [Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) and General Assembly resolution 31/93]	34 G	Improvement of work of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (E/AC.51/1986/13) Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49) Report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (E/1988/75)
Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements [General Assembly resolution 957 (X)]	29 G	Administration of justice in the United Nations (A/41/640)
Committee on Contributions [General Assembly resolution 14 A (I)]	18 E	

Title and mandate	Current membership	Relevant reviews
International Civil Service Commission [General Assembly resolution 3042 (XXVII)]	15 E/J	Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)
Investments Committee [General Assembly resolution 155 (II)]	9 E	-
Joint Inspection Unit [General Assembly resolution 2150 (XXI)]	11 E/J	Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)
Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations [General Assembly resolution 3538 (XXX)]	54 G	-
Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency [General Assembly resolution 347 (IV)]	10 A/J	-
United Nations Staff Pension Committee [General Assembly resolution 248 (III)]	12 E/G 8 Alternates	- -
Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East [General Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV)]	9 G	-

---

A: Members are the auditors-general or officials of equivalent rank of designated States.

E: Members serve in their expert or personal capacity.

G: Members are government representatives of States.

J: Joint body of the United Nations and of other organizations of the United Nations system

ANNEX I

Mandates of administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. In its resolution 14 A (I) of 13 February 1946, the General Assembly decided that an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions should be appointed with the following functions:

(a) To examine and report on the budget submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly;

(b) To advise the General Assembly concerning any administrative and budgetary matters referred to it;

(c) To examine on behalf of the General Assembly the administrative budgets of specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies;

(d) To consider and report to the General Assembly on the auditors' reports on the accounts of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies.

2. While the functions set out in General Assembly resolution 14 A (I) may be considered its terms of reference, other basic texts relating to the Advisory Committee are the Rules of Procedure of the General Assembly, the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations, and the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

Composition

3. According to rules 155 and 156 of the General Assembly's rules of procedure, the Assembly shall appoint an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions consisting of 16 members, including at least 3 financial experts of recognized standing.

4. The members of the Advisory Committee, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three calendar years. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The three financial experts shall not retire simultaneously. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Advisory Committee at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members or, in case of vacancies, at the next session.

Functions

5. Rule 157 of the Assembly's rules of procedure amplifies the provisions of resolution 14 A (I), stating, inter alia, that the Advisory Committee shall be responsible for expert examination of the programme budget of the United Nations and shall assist the Administrative and Budgetary Committee (Fifth Committee) of the General Assembly.

6. The principal financial regulations of the United Nations that relate to the functioning of the Advisory Committee are the following: regulations 3.5 to 3.9, which include the Advisory Committee's role in reviewing the proposed programme budget; regulation 6.6, which deals with trust funds, reserve and special accounts; regulation 9.1, relating to short-term investments of moneys not needed for immediate requirements; and regulations 12.7, 12.11 and 12.12, which address the Advisory Committee's role in relation to the work of the Board of Auditors.

7. The principal regulations governing programme planning that involve the Advisory Committee are regulations 3.12 and 3.14 regarding the proposed medium-term plan and regulations 4.7 and 4.8 concerning the proposed programme budget.

8. In addition, the Advisory Committee reports on administrative budgets and other matters to the governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (voluntary funds), the United Nations Environment Programme (Environment Fund), the United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, the United Nations University, the World Food Programme, and the United Nation Institute for Training and Research.

B. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

9. In its resolution 351 A (IV) of 24 November 1949, the General Assembly established the United Nations Administrative Tribunal with effect from 1 January 1950 and adopted its statute. Subsequently, article 9 of the statute was amended by Assembly resolution 782 B (VIII) of 9 December 1953 and, by its resolution 957 (X) of 8 November 1955, the Assembly added new articles 11 and 12 establishing a procedure for review of Administrative Tribunal judgements which had previously been "final and without appeal".

Composition

10. In accordance with article 3 of the statute, "the Tribunal shall be composed of seven members, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State. Only three shall sit in any particular case. The members shall be appointed by the General Assembly for three years, and they may be re-appointed; provided, however, that of the members initially appointed, the terms of two members shall expire at the end of one year and the terms of two members shall expire at the end of two years. A member appointed to replace a member whose term of office has not expired shall hold office for the remainder of his predecessor's term".

Functions

11. The Administrative Tribunal's mandate is defined in article 2 of the statute as follows: "The Tribunal shall be competent to hear and pass judgement upon applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the Secretariat of the United Nations or of the terms of appointment of such staff members".

12. The competence of the Tribunal has been extended to the International Maritime Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization under article 14 of its statute and to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board under article 22 of the rules of the Administrative Tribunal.

C. Board of Auditors

13. The Board of Auditors was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 74 (I) of 7 December 1946, which defined its original mandate as follows: "That the Board, subject to the budgetary provision made by the General Assembly for the cost of audit, and after consultation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions relative to the scope of the audit, may conduct the audit under the provisions of this resolution in such manner as it thinks fit and may engage commercial public auditors of international repute".

Composition

14. Under article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Assembly shall appoint a Board of Auditors to perform the audit of the accounts of the United Nations. The Board shall consist of three members, each of whom shall be the Auditor-General (or officer holding the equivalent title) of a Member State.

15. The members of the Board of Auditors shall be elected for a three-year term of office. The term of office shall commence on 1 July and expire on 30 June three years subsequent thereto. The term of office of one of the members shall expire each year. Consequently the General Assembly shall elect each year a member to take office from 1 July of the following year.

Functions

16. The terms of reference of the Board are set forth in regulations 12.4 to 12.12 and are elaborated upon in an annex to the Financial Regulations, according to which the Board of Auditors shall perform jointly and severally such audits of the accounts of the United Nations, including all trust funds and special accounts as it deems necessary in order to satisfy itself.

17. An Audit Operations Committee functions on behalf of the Board to ensure the implementation of the principle of joint and several responsibility as embodied in the terms of reference of the Board.

D. Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

18. The Committee was first established under the name "Special Committee on Co-ordination" by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 920 (XXXIV) of 3 August 1962. It was renamed "Committee for Programme and Co-ordination" to reflect its dual responsibilities by the Council in its resolution 1171 (XLI) of 5 August 1966. The Committee's original terms of reference were outlined in the above-mentioned resolutions and General Assembly resolution 3392 (XXX) of 20 November 1975. The Council, in resolution 2008 (LX) of 14 May 1976, approved the current terms of reference for the Committee, which were also approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 31/93 of 14 December 1976.

Composition

19. The General Assembly, by its decision 42/450 of 17 December 1987, increased the membership of the Committee to 34 Member States, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable distribution as follows: nine seats for African States; seven seats for Asian States; seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States; seven seats for Western European and other States; and four seats for Eastern European States.

Functions

20. In accordance with Council resolution 2008 (LX), the Committee shall function as the main subsidiary organ of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly for planning, programming and co-ordination. In particular, the Committee shall:

(a) Review the programmes of the United Nations as defined in the medium-term plan. In performing this function, the Committee shall:

(i) Review the medium-term plan in the off-budget years and the programme budget in budget years;

In reviewing the medium-term plan, the Committee shall examine, in the light of its budgetary implications, the totality of the Secretary-General's work programme, giving particular attention to programme changes arising out of decisions adopted by intergovermental organs and conferences or suggested by the Secretary-General;

The Committee shall concern itself with medium-term plans formulated for the organizational units involved in each programme of the United Nations and assess the results achieved from current activities, the continuing validity of legislative decisions of more than five years' standing, and the effectiveness of co-ordination with other units of the Secretariat and members of the United Nations family;

(ii) Recommend an order of priorities among United Nations programmes as defined in the medium-term plan;

(iii) Give guidance to the Secretariat on programme design by interpreting legislative intent so as to assist it in translating legislation into programmes. In this connection, the memoranda on the implementation of resolutions, prepared by the Secretariat after each session of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, shall be made available to the Committee, which, in the periods immediately following the sessions of those bodies, shall co-operate with the Secretariat departments concerned in integrating the new legislation into continuing programmes;

(iv) Consider and develop evaluation procedures and their use in the improvement of programme design;

(v) Make recommendations with respect to work programmes proposed by the Secretariat to give effect to the legislative intent of the relevant policy-making organs, taking into account the need to avoid overlapping and duplication.

(b) Assist the Economic and Social Council in the performance of its co-ordination functions within the United Nations system.

21. In discharging those responsibilities, the Committee shall:

(a) Consider on a sector-by-sector basis the activities and programmes of the agencies of the United Nations system in order to enable the Council effectively to perform its functions as co-ordinator of the system and ensure that the work programmes of the United Nations and its agencies shall be compatible and mutually complementary;

(b) Recommend guidelines for the agencies of the United Nations system on their programmes and activities, taking into account their respective functions and responsibilities and the need for coherence and co-ordination throughout the system;

(c) Undertake from time to time, upon the recommendation of the General Assembly or the Economic and Social Council, a review and appraisal of the implementation of important legislative decisions, so as to determine the degree of co-ordinated effort undertaken throughout the United Nations system in certain priority fields designated as such as by legislative bodies. The Committee shall perform this work, both independently and in consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, and shall be required to report on the results of its review to the legislative body that requested that it be undertaken;

(d) The Committee shall study the reports of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, appropriate reports of United Nations organs, the annual reports of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency and other relevant documents.

22. The Committee shall establish useful co-operation with the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

23. The members of the Joint Inspection Unit shall be free to participate in meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and arrangements shall be made for periodic joint consultations. The Joint Inspection Unit shall also bring to the attention of the Committee any problem which it may consider important within the scope of the Committee's responsibilities.

24. The reports of the Joint Inspection Unit concerning the economic, social and human rights programme of the United Nations system, including the reports dealing with the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, shall be examined by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, which shall report thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. In its review, the Committee shall take account of any comments which the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions may wish to make on these reports.

25. In addition to the above terms of reference, the functioning of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination is subject to the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation.

E. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

26. The Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 957 (X) of 8 November 1955, which added new articles 11 and 12 to the statute of the Administrative Tribunal to include the mandate of the Committee, thereby establishing a procedure for review of Administrative Tribunal judgements which had previously been "final and without appeal".

Composition

27. In accordance with article 11 of the statute of the Administrative Tribunal, the Committee shall be composed of the Member States, the representatives of which have served on the General Committee of the most recent regular session of the General Assembly.

28. As stipulated in rule 38 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, the General Committee consists of the President of the Assembly, the 21 Vice-Presidents and the Chairmen of the seven Main Committees of the Assembly.

Functions

29. As stated in paragraph 1 of article 11, if a Member State, the Secretary-General or the person in respect of whom a judgement has been rendered by the Tribunal (including anyone who has succeeded to that person's rights on his death) objects to the judgement on the ground that the Tribunal has exceeded its jurisdiction or competence or that the Tribunal has failed to exercise jurisdiction vested in it, or has erred on a question of law relating to the provisions of the

Charter of the United Nations, or has committed a fundamental error in procedure which has occasioned a failure of justice, such Member State, the Secretary-General or the person concerned may, within 30 days from the date of the judgement, make a written application to the Committee established by paragraph 4 of this article asking the Committee to request an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the matter.

30. Within 30 days from the receipt of an application under paragraph 1 of that article, the Committee shall decide whether or not there is a substantial basis for the application. If the Committee decides that such a basis exists, it shall request an advisory opinion of the Court, and the Secretary-General shall arrange to transmit to the Court the views of the person referred to in paragraph 1 of article 11.

F. Committee on Contributions

31. The Committee on Contributions was established by the Assembly in its resolution 14 A (I) of 13 February 1946, which adopted its original terms of reference, later incorporated in rule 160 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. While there have been a number of Assembly resolutions modifying the methodology and directives involving the work of the Committee, only a decision taken at its twenty-eighth session on 9 November 1973 amended the original mandate as follows: "the General Assembly decided to delete from the terms of reference of the Committee on Contributions the provision concerning the temporary dislocation of national economies arising out of the Second World War".

Composition

32. In accordance with rules 158 and 159 of its rules of procedure, the General Assembly shall appoint an expert Committee on Contributions consisting of 18 members.

33. The members of the Committee on Contributions, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected on the basis of broad geographical representation, personal qualifications and experience and shall serve for a period of three years corresponding to three calendar years. Members shall retire by rotation and shall be eligible for reappointment. The General Assembly shall appoint the members of the Committee on Contributions at the regular session immediately preceding the expiration of the term of office of the members, or in case of vacancies, at the next session.

Functions

34. As stated in rule 160 of the rules of procedure, the Committee shall advise the General Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17 of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members, broadly according to capacity to pay. The scale of assessments, when once fixed by the General Assembly, shall not be subject to a general revision for at least three years unless it is clear that there have been substantial changes in relative capacity to pay. The Committee shall also advise the General Assembly on the assessments to be fixed for new

Members, on appeals by Members for a change of assessments and on the action to be taken with regard to the application of Article 19 of the Charter.

G. International Civil Service Commission

35. Following the adoption of General Assembly resolution 13 (I) on 13 February 1946, in which the Assembly called for the establishment of an International Civil Service Commission, the International Civil Service Advisory Board (ICSAB) was set up with terms of reference endorsed by Assembly resolution 1981 B (XVIII). The Assembly, in its resolution 3042 (XXVII), decided that the International Civil Service Commission should be established as of 1 January 1974 and that ICSAB should remain in being until the International Civil Service Commission was constituted and operational. The statute of the Commission was adopted by the Assembly in its resolution 3357 (XXIX) of 18 December 1974 for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system.

Composition

36. According to articles 2 and 3 of the statute, the Commission shall consist of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom 2 shall be designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman respectively, shall serve full-time.

37. The members of the Commission shall be appointed in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence who have had substantial experience of executive responsibility in public administration or related fields, particularly in personnel management.

38. The members of the Commission, no two of whom shall be nationals of the same State, shall be selected with due regard for equitable geographical distribution.

Functions

39. The Commission's mandate is reflected in article 9 of its statute, as follows: In the exercise of its functions, the Commission shall be guided by the principle set out in the agreements between the United Nations and the other organizations, which aims at the development of a single unified international civil service through the application of common personal standards, methods and arrangements.

H. Investments Committee

40. The General Assembly, in its resolution 155 (II) of 15 November 1947, approved the appointment by the Secretary-General, under section 25 of the provisional regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Scheme, of members in an Investments Committee to advise the Secretary-General "in regard to the investment of special and other funds under the control of the United Nations as well as the pensions funds". The regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund

were subsequently adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 248 (III) of 7 December 1948.

Composition

41. As defined in article 20 of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Investments Committee shall consist of nine members appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly.

Functions

42. The Investment Committee's mandate is contained in article 19 of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, which states that "the investment of the assets of the Fund shall be decided upon by the Secretary-General after consultation with an Investments Committee and in the light of observations and suggestions made from time to time by the Pension Board on the investments policy. The Secretary-General shall arrange for the maintenance of detailed accounts of all investments and other transactions relating to the Fund, which shall be open to examination by the Board".

43. Article IX of the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations also relates to the functioning of the Investments Committee and states, inter alia, that the Secretary-General may, after consultation with the Investments Committee, make long-term investments of moneys standing to the credit of trust funds, reserve and special accounts, except as may be otherwise provided by the appropriate authority in respect of each such fund or account and having regard to the particular requirements as to the liquidity of funds in each case. In addition, the Controller may make short-term investments of moneys not needed for immediate requirements, and may, after consultation with the Investments Committee, make long-term investments on account of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Library Endowment Fund and other trust funds and special accounts, subject always to the provisions of the appropriate regulations, rules, terms or conditions relating to such funds and accounts.

I. Joint Inspection Unit

44. The General Assembly, in its resolution 2150 (XXI) of 4 November 1966, created the Joint Inspection Unit on an experimental basis and resolutions 2360 (XXII), 2735 A (XXV) and 2924 B (XXVII) extended its experimental phase. By its resolution 31/192 of 22 December 1976, the Assembly approved the Statute of the Joint Inspection Unit and its establishment with effect from 1 January 1978 as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of other participating organizations.

Composition

45. In accordance with article 2 of its statute, the Unit shall consist of not more than 11 Inspectors, chosen from among members of national supervision or inspection bodies, or from among persons of a similar competence on the basis of their special experience in national or international administrative and financial matters, including management questions. The Inspectors shall serve in their personal capacity.

Functions

46. The Joint Inspection Unit's functions, powers and responsibilities are defined in chapter III of its statute, which includes the following provisions: the Inspectors shall have the broadest powers of investigation in all matters having a bearing on the efficiency of the services and the proper use of funds. They shall provide an independent view through inspection and evaluation aimed at improving management and methods and at achieving greater co-ordination between organizations. The Unit shall satisfy itself that the activities undertaken by the organizations are carried out in the most economical manner and that the optimum use is made of resources available for carrying out these activities.

J. Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations

47. Expressing the determination to arrive at a lasting solution of the financial problems of the Organization, the General Assembly decided, in its resolution 3538 (XXX) of 17 December 1975, to establish a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations.

Composition

48. The General Assembly, by resolution 3538 (XXX), decided that the Committee should consist of 54 Member States and requested the President of the General Assembly, after consultation with the chairmen of the regional groups, to appoint Member States, on the basis of an equitable geographical balance, to serve on the Committee.

Functions

49. General Assembly resolution 3538 (XXX) defined the Committee's mandate as follows: to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations, taking into account, inter alia:

(a) The need to implement the consensus of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations adopted by the General Assembly at its nineteenth session, on 1 September 1965, regarding the financial difficulties of the Organization;

(b) Paragraphs 11 and 19 of the report of the Special Committee on the Financial Situation of the United Nations (A/8729) and the terms of General Assembly resolution 3049 (XXVII) of 19 December 1972;

(c) Progress which has been achieved on the basis of paragraph 4 of resolution 3049 A (XXVII) and as a result of changes in announced policy;

(d) The elimination of certain differences between Member States as a result of supervening action by the General Assembly at its twenty-eighth session.

50. The Assembly further requested the Committee to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization.

K. Panel of External Auditors of the United Nations, the Specialized Agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

51. General Assembly resolution 347 (IV) of 24 November 1949 provided "that there should be a panel of external auditors of the United Nations and the specialized agencies composed of persons having the rank of Auditor-General (or its equivalent in the various Member States)". Those provisions were replaced by those annexed to Assembly resolution 1438 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, which defined the terms of reference for the Panel of External Auditors.

Composition

52. According to Assembly resolution 1438 (XIV), the members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and the appointed external auditors of the specialized agencies and of the International Atomic Energy Agency shall constitute the Panel of External Auditors.

53. Current membership of the Panel is composed of the three members of the United Nations Board of Auditors and seven members representing other organizations of the United Nations system.

Functions

54. As stated in the annex to Assembly resolution 1438 (XIV), the purpose of the Panel of External Auditors shall be to further the co-ordination of the audits for which its members are responsible and to exchange information on methods and findings.

55. The Panel may submit to the executive heads of the participating organizations any observations or recommendations it may wish to make in relation to the accounts and financial procedures of the organizations concerned.

56. The executive heads of the participating organizations may, through their auditor (or auditors), submit to the Panel for its opinion or recommendation any matter within its competence.

57. The Panel shall elect its chairman and adopt its rules of procedure. Meetings shall be held when necessary, but normally not less frequently than once every two years.

L. United Nations Staff Pension Committee

58. The General Assembly, in its resolution 248 (III) of 7 December 1948, adopted the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund which defined the United Nations Staff Pension Committee's mandate. There have been a number of subsequent Assembly resolutions amending the Regulations, which are enumerated with the Regulations in JSPB/G.4/Rev.14 dated 1 January 1990.

Composition

59. According to article 6 of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Staff Pension Fund, the United Nations Staff Pension Committee shall consist of four members and four alternate members elected by the General Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General, and four members and two alternate members, who shall be participants in the Fund and on the staff of the United Nations, elected by the participants in service in the United Nations, by secret ballot.

Functions

60. As provided in article 4 (a) of the Regulations and Rules of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the Fund shall be administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, a staff pension committee for each member organization, and a secretariat to the Board and to each such committee.

61. In accordance with article 5 of the Regulations, the United Nations Staff Pension Committee appoints 12 members to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, which also consists of 21 members appointed by the staff pension committees of the other member organizations.

M. Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

62. Noting the acute financial situation of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the General Assembly, in its resolution 2656 (XXV) of 7 December 1970, decided to establish a Working Group to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency.

Composition

63. In accordance with Assembly resolution 2656 (XXV), the President of the General Assembly, in consultation with the Secretary-General, designated nine Member States whose representatives comprise the Working Group.

Functions

64. The Assembly, in its resolution 2656 (XXV), requested the Working Group to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the problems posed by the Agency's financial crisis, to prepare a comprehensive

report on all aspects of the financing of the Agency, and to recommend possible measures to prevent a reduction of its services.

65. Reaffirming its mandate, the General Assembly in resolution 44/47 B of 8 December 1989, requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year.

ANNEX II

Reviews of administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly undertaken since 1985

A. Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)

1. In its review of planning and budgetary procedures in the United Nations, the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts made a number of recommendations concerning, inter alia, the related and separate responsibilities of the Advisory Committee and the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/41/49, paras. 57-69).

2. In its consideration of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the General Assembly, in its resolution 41/213 of 18 December 1986, introduced adjustments to the budget process, which, inter alia, have an impact on the work of the Advisory Committee. However, such new directives are to be carried out in accordance with the Advisory Committee's existing terms of reference. These new procedures include the following.

Off-budget years

3. The Secretary-General shall submit an outline of the programme budget for the following biennium, which shall contain an indication of the following:

(a) Preliminary estimate of resources to accommodate the proposed programme of activities during the biennium;

(b) Priorities, reflecting general trends of a broad sectoral nature;

(c) Real growth, positive or negative, compared with the previous budget;

(d) Size of the contingency fund expressed as a percentage of the overall level of resources.

4. Throughout this process, the mandate and functions of the Advisory Committee shall be fully respected. The Advisory Committee shall consider the outline of the programme budget in accordance with its terms of reference.

Budget years

5. The Secretary-General shall submit his proposed programme budget to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee in accordance with the existing procedures.

6. The Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee shall examine the proposed programme budget in accordance with their respective mandates and shall submit their conclusions and recommendations to the General Assembly, through the Fifth Committee, for the final approval of the programme budget.

B. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

Administration of justice in the United Nations - report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/41/640)

7. While the report of the Joint Inspection Unit covered the broad issue of administration of justice in the United Nations, the following excerpts relate to the composition and role of the Administrative Tribunal.

8. The jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal should be reviewed, taking into account the power of the General Assembly. With reference to the Administrative Tribunal's structure or composition, its members should be elected among persons who have legal training and extensive experience in this field, such as judges at the national level or lawyers with expertise in administrative or labour law, thereby ensuring coherent jurisprudence (A/41/640, para. 43).

9. The creation of another permanent body in charge of the administration of justice in addition to the Administrative Tribunal is justifiable for a huge organization like the United Nations. A system of two jurisdictions, if implemented, would contribute to the efficient settlement of internal administrative disputes, thereby resulting in the reduction of costs which the Organization is charged under the present system (A/41/640, paras. 57-64).

10. Two jurisdictions should be introduced. A Claims Court would constitute the first instance. The Administrative Tribunal, therefore, should be the second instance (A/41/640, recommendation 3).

C. Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

1. Improvement of the work of the Committee under its mandate with, inter alia, a view to its consideration of future programme budgets and medium-term plans (E/AC.51/1986/13)

11. The note by the Secretary-General on improvement of the work of the Committee under its mandate with, inter alia, a view to its consideration of future programme budgets and medium-term plans, reviewed the functioning of the Committee and made a number of proposals to improve implementation of its mandate and enhance its effectiveness (E/AC.51/1986/13).

12. In its consideration of that report, the Committee acknowledged that there was no need to recommend any modification of its terms of reference as set out in Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), but recommended, inter alia,

compliance with relevant regulations of the Regulations and Rules Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation as regards the medium-term plan and the programme budget. It also stressed the need to discharge more effectively its co-ordination responsibilities and recommended certain procedural and methodological adjustments intended to improve Secretariat services and the Committee's effectiveness (A/41/38, paras. 25-54).

2. Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)

13. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts reviewed planning and budget procedures and mechanisms in the United Nations and made certain recommendations regarding the role and functioning of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/41/49, paras. 57-69).

14. The General Assembly considered the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts and, in section II of its resolution 41/213, reaffirmed the need to improve the planning, programming and budgeting process through, inter alia, full implementation of regulation 4.8 of the Regulations Governing Programme Planning, the Programme Aspects of the Budget, the Monitoring of Implementation and the Methods of Evaluation, which governs co-ordination between the Committee and the Advisory Committee, implementation of the recommendations contained in paragraphs 25 to 54 of the Committee's report on its twenty-sixth session (A/41/38), ensuring follow-up of implementation of the recommendations of the Committee, and improvement of the representation of Member States in the Committee in conformity with paragraph 46 of the annex to Assembly resolution 32/197. The Assembly also agreed that the Committee should continue its practice of reaching decisions by consensus with explanatory views, if any, presented to the Assembly.

15. Annex I to resolution 41/213 provided that the Committee, acting as a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly, should consider an outline of the programme budget in off-budget years and submit its conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly through the Fifth Committee. During budget years, the Committee and the Advisory Committee should examine the proposed programme budget in accordance with their respective mandates and should submit their conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly through the Fifth Committee for final approval.

3. Report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (E/1988/75)

16. In response to recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts (A/41/49), the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council established to implement General Assembly resolution 41/213, section 1, paragraph 1 (e), carried out an in-depth study of the United Nations

intergovernmental structure and functions in the economic and social fields (E/1988/75).

17. According to the report of the Special Commission, the functioning of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, among that of other bodies, was reviewed at the Special Commission's fifth session in January 1988 (E/1988/75, para. 37).

18. As noted by the General Assembly in resolution 43/174 of 9 December 1988, although the Special Commission had conducted the in-depth study entrusted to it, the Special Commission was unable to reach agreed recommendations regarding intergovernmental structures and functions in the economic and social fields.

D. Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements

Administration of justice in the United Nations - report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/41/640)

19. The report by the Joint Inspection Unit on the administration of justice in the United Nations included the following comments which relate to the mandate of the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements.

20. There are four phases in the United Nations administration of justice. The first phase is the mediation or conciliation process, the second phase is the recourse to the Joint Advisory Boards which have been established in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, recourse to the Administrative Tribunal constitutes the third phase of the present system, and the last and exceptional phase is a review of Administrative Tribunal judgements by means of an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The only organ that may request such a review by the International Court of Justice is the Committee on Applications for Review of Administrative Tribunal Judgements (A/41/640, paras. 12-15).

21. A request for the review of an Administrative Tribunal judgement can be submitted to the Committee by the applicant, the Secretary-General, or any Member State. This Committee's function is only to decide the possibility of submission for review to the International Court of Justice. However, its decision to request an advisory opinion will have an effect to suspend the judgement concerned (A/41/640, para. 45).

22. Under the rules of the Tribunal of the International Labour Organisation, the possibility of a recourse to the International Court of Justice is open only to the organization. However, under the rules of the Administrative Tribunal, the recourse is contingent upon the authorization of a Committee of the General Assembly, which is a political body and not a judicial body (A/41/640, para. 49).

E. International Civil Service Commission

Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)

23. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, in its review of personnel matters in the United Nations, recommended that the mandate of the International Civil Service Commission should be modified so that it can also monitor the implementation of certain standards by the United Nations and report thereon to the General Assembly (A/41/49, recommendation 53).

24. In its consideration of the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the General Assembly, in section I of its resolution 41/213, decided that the Secretary-General should transmit to the International Civil Service Commission those recommendations having direct impact on the United Nations common system, including recommendation 53, and requested the Commission to report to it at its forty-second session.

25. Reporting as requested, the Commission informed the General Assembly that, with regard to recommendation 53 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, the Commission decided to recommend that the mandate of the Commission should not be modified since its monitoring function was clearly covered by articles 1, 9, 13, 14 and 17 of its statute (A/42/30, para. 44).

26. In response to General Assembly resolutions 42/221, section VIII, 43/226, section II, and 44/198, section II, a study of the functioning of the Commission will be presented to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session.

F. Joint Inspection Unit

Report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations (A/41/49)

27. The Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts believed that there was a need to improve the existing system for monitoring, evaluation and inspection of the activities of the United Nations and made specific comments and recommendations concerning the functioning and role of the Joint Inspection Unit as well as the appointment of its Inspectors (A/41/49, paras. 51-56).

28. In its annual report to the General Assembly in 1987, the Unit stated, inter alia, that recommendations of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts had helped to cast clear light on the future orientation of the Unit's work. The report included an assessment of the results of its activities with the aim of bringing about improvements in the preparation and quality of its reports, follow-up procedures concerning implementation of recommendations and measuring the impact of its work (A/42/34 and Corr.1, sect. VI).

29. Concluding remarks on the assessment of results of its activities were that the Unit had approached the undertaking from the following perspective: the use of the Unit's body of work and the policies and procedures followed in producing that body of work to unearth deficiencies which might suggest that change was required. Shortcomings had indeed surfaced. Those, along with the steps planned to overcome them, were set forth throughout the text (A/42/34 and Corr.1, para. 46).

30. The General Assembly, in its resolution 42/218 of 21 December 1987, bearing in mind the recommendations in the report of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, invited the Joint Inspection Unit to introduce immediately the improvements recommended in section VI of its report (A/42/34 and Corr.1) in order to increase the quality and effectiveness of its reports.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/45/371
13 August 1990
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/CHINESE/
ENGLISH/FRENCH/
RUSSIAN/SPANISH

Forty-fifth session
Item 14 of the provisional agenda*

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Note by the Secretary-General

1. The thirty-fourth report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for the calendar year 1989 (GC(XXXIV)/915) is submitted herewith to the General Assembly. Major developments since this report was published will be covered by the annual statement of the Director General of the Agency to the General Assembly. This report has been transmitted in accordance with the provisions of article III, paragraph 1 (a), of the Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency (General Assembly resolution 1145 (XII), annex).

2. As only a limited number of copies of this report are available, it has not been possible to make a full distribution. Delegations are therefore requested to have the copies transmitted to them available during discussion of this item.

---

* A/45/150 and Corr.1.

90-18878 1669i